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Laminar Free Convection from a Non-Isothermal Horizontal Cylinder



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LAMINAR FREE CONVECTION FROM A NON-ISOTHERMAL HORIZONTAL CYLINDER

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SUMMARY

Laminar free convection from a non-isothermal horizontal cylinder is analysed. The wall surface temperature is assumed to be varied in the manner of $a_1(\frac{x}{R})^2 + a_2(\frac{x}{R})^4$. Special transformations are devised and employed so that the resulting differential equations and boundary conditions are free of the parameters a_1 and a_2 . These differential equations are solved once and for all; solutions to the original equations for any particular values of a_1 and a_2 may then be read off easily as linear combinations of the numerical solutions given here. It is found that the dependence of heat transfer from a horizontal cylinder on Prandtl number is practically the same as that from a vertical plate. Furthermore, the heat transfer is greatly influenced by the surface temperature variations.

THTRODUCTION

Laminar free convective heat transfer from a cylinder has been studied theoretically by Hermann [1] and by Chiang and Kays [2]. Both references report the solutions of the pertinent boundary layer equations for the case of an isothermal wall surface, the first for a Prandtl number of 0.74 and the second for a Prandtl number of 0.7. The closely related problem of the laminar free convective heat transfer from a vertical plate has been analysed by Ostrach [3] for an isothermal wall and with a wide range of Prandtl numbers. When either the plate surface is non-isothermal or the surface heat flux is prescribed, the free convection problem has been solved approximately by Sparrow [4]. Exact formulations and solutions have been reported by Sparrow and Gregg in Refs. [5] and [6] for uniform heat flux and non-isothermal surface respectively. A search of the literature reveals that there is no solution available for the prediction of free convective heat transfer to or from a cylinder when the surface is non-isothermal. As demonstrated in [6], the heat transfer from a non-isothermal plate is markedly different from that of an isothermal plate. It is reasonable to suppose that the free convective heat transfer from a non-isothermal cylinder would be also significantly different from that of an isothermal one. Since in a great many technical applications, the cylindrical surface from which heat is being transferred is non-isothermal, it is the purpose of this paper to report the free convective heat transfer from a non-isothermal cylinder. The surface temperature is assumed to

take the following form:

$$(T_w - T_\infty) = (T_{wo} - T_\infty)[1 + a_1(\frac{x}{R})^2 + a_2(\frac{x}{R})^4]$$
 (1)

where a_1 and a_2 are arbitrary constants. The surface temperature may be either higher or lower than the free stream temperature. If the surface temperature is higher than the free stream temperature, x must be measured from the lower stagnation point (Figure la). On the other hand, if the surface temperature is lower than the free stream temperature, x must be measured from the upper stagnation point (Figure lb). When the coordinate systems are taken in this manner, the method of analysis and the results for the heat transfer parameters are the same for either $T_w > T_\infty$ or $T_w < T_\infty$, and there will be no need to treat them separately. The analysis will be carried out for the case of $T_w > T_\infty$, but it is to be remembered that the results apply to both cases depicted in Figure 1.

GOVERNING DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

The equations expressing conservation of mass, momentum, and energy for steady laminar flow in a boundary layer on a horizontal cylinder are as follows*:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = v\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + g\beta(T - T_{\infty})\sin\frac{x}{R}$$
 (3)

$$u\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{v}{Pr} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}.$$
 (4)

^{*} See page 17 for a listing of the definitions of the various variables involved.

The density has been considered a variable only in forming the buoyancy force $g\beta(T-T_{\infty})\sin\frac{x}{R}$. Variations of all other properties are neglected. Viscous dissipation and work against the gravity field also have been omitted from the energy equation (4) since they are negligibly small.

The appropriate boundary conditions are:

$$y = 0$$
 $u = v = 0$ $T = T_{\mathbf{w}}(x)$

$$y \to \infty \quad \{ u \to 0 \quad T \to T_{\mathbf{m}} \}$$
(5)

Equation (2) can be automatically satisfied if a stream function is introduced such that

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \qquad v = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \tag{6}$$

The momentum and energy equations may be rewritten in the following forms:

$$M_{\eta}M_{\overline{X}\eta} - M_{\eta\eta}M_{\overline{X}} = M_{\eta\eta\eta} + \phi \sin \overline{X}$$
 (7)

$$M_{\eta} \phi_{\overline{x}} - \phi_{\eta} M_{\overline{x}} = \frac{1}{Pr} \phi_{\eta \eta} \tag{8}$$

where

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x}{R}$$

$$\eta = \left[\frac{g\beta(T_{WO} - T_{\infty})R^{3}}{v^{2}}\right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{y}{R} = (Gr)^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{y}{R}$$

$$M = \left[\frac{v^{2}}{g\beta(T_{WO} - T_{\infty})R^{3}}\right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{\psi}{v} = \frac{1}{(Gr)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \frac{\psi}{v}$$

$$\phi = \frac{T - T_{\infty}}{T_{WO} - T_{\infty}}$$
(9)

In terms of the new variables, the boundary conditions are

$$\eta = 0$$
 $M = M_{\overline{X}} = M_{\eta} = 0, \quad \phi = 1 + a_1 \overline{x}^2 + a_2 \overline{x}^4$

$$\vdots \\
\eta \to \infty \quad M_{\eta} \to 0 \quad \phi \to 0$$
(10)

Similar to [1], equations (7) and (8) together with the boundary conditions (10) are solved by a perturbation technique. It is assumed that M and ϕ take the following forms:

$$M = \bar{x}F_{0}(\eta) + \bar{x}^{3}F_{1}(\eta) + \bar{x}^{5}F_{2}(\eta) + \cdots$$

$$\phi = G_{0}(\eta) + \bar{x}^{2}G_{1}(\eta) + \bar{x}^{4}G_{2}(\eta) + \cdots$$
(11)

When equations (11) are substituted into equations (7) and (8), and equal powers of \bar{x} are collected, the following set of ordinary differential equations is obtained:

$$F_{o}^{"'} + F_{o}F_{o}^{"} - F_{o}^{'2} + G_{o} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{Pr} G_{o}^{"} + F_{o}G_{o}^{'} = 0$$
(12)

$$F_{1}^{"'} + F_{0}F_{1}^{"} - 4F_{0}^{'}F_{1}^{'} + 3F_{0}^{"}F_{1} + G_{1} - \frac{1}{6}G_{0} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{Pr}G_{1}^{"} + F_{0}G_{1}^{'} - 2F_{0}^{'}G_{1} + 3G_{0}^{'}F_{1} = 0$$
(13)

$$F_{2}^{"1} + F_{0}F_{2}^{"} - 6F_{0}^{'}F_{2}^{'} + 5F_{0}^{"}F_{2} + 3F_{1}F_{1}^{"} - 3F_{1}^{"} + G_{2} - \frac{1}{6}G_{1} + \frac{1}{120}G_{0} = 0$$
(14)

$$\frac{1}{Pr} G_2'' + F_0 G_2' - 4F_0' G_2 + 3F_1 G_1' - 2F_1' G_1 + 5F_2 G_0' = 0$$

where the superscript prime (') denotes differentiation with respect to η .

Notice that in obtaining equations (12) and (14), $\sin \bar{x}$ in equation (7) has been approximated by the first three terms of its power series. For $\bar{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{2\pi}{3}$, the errors resulting from this truncation are about 0.5% and 4% respectively.

The boundary conditions are

$$\eta = 0 F_{0} = F^{1} = 0 G_{0} = 1$$

$$F_{1} = F_{1}^{1} = 0 G_{1} = a_{1}$$

$$F_{2} = F_{2}^{1} = 0 G_{2} = a_{2}$$

$$\eta \to \infty F_{0}^{1} \to 0 G_{0} \to 0$$

$$F_{1}^{1} \to 0 G_{1} \to 0$$

$$F_{2}^{1} \to 0 G_{2} \to 0$$
(15)

An inspection of equations (12) to (15) reveals that the present problem involves three parameters, Pr, a₁, and a₂. For each combination of Pr, a₁, and a₂, it would be necessary to solve three pairs of simultaneous equations. If the fluid is a gas, the Prandtl number is relatively constant. However, both a₁ and a₂ can have a wide range of values, and hence it might be necessary to solve equations (12) to (15) for a great many combinations of a₁ and a₂. This is obviously impractical, if not impossible. Consequently, the following transformations (Eq. 16) are used to transform the original equations and boundary conditions to a new set of differential equations and boundary conditions

which are free of the parameters a, and a2.

$$F_{0} = X_{1}$$

$$G_{0} = Y_{1}$$

$$F_{1} = a_{1}X_{2} + X_{3}$$

$$G_{1} = a_{1}Y_{2} + Y_{3}$$

$$G_{2} = a_{2}Y_{4} + a_{1}^{2}X_{5} + a_{1}X_{6} + X_{7}$$

$$G_{2} = a_{2}Y_{4} + a_{1}^{2}Y_{5} + a_{1}Y_{6} + Y_{7}$$
(16)

The new differential equations together with their boundary conditions are

$$x_{1}^{"'} + x_{1}x_{1}^{"} = x_{1}^{'2} - y_{1}$$

$$y_{1}^{"} + Pr x_{1}y_{1}^{'} = 0$$

$$x_{1}(0) = x_{1}^{'}(0) = x_{1}^{'}(\infty) = 0$$

$$y_{1}(0) = 1 \quad y_{1}(\infty) = 0$$

$$x_{2}^{"'} + x_{1}x_{2}^{"} = 4x_{1}^{'}x_{2}^{'} - 3x_{1}^{"}x_{2} - y_{2}$$

$$y_{2}^{"} + Pr[x_{1}y_{2}^{'} - 2x_{1}^{'}y_{2} + 3x_{2}y_{1}^{'}] = 0$$

$$x_{2}(0) = x_{2}^{'}(0) = x_{2}^{'}(\infty) = 0$$

$$y_{2}(0) = 1 \quad y_{2}(\infty) = 0$$

$$x_{3}^{"'} + x_{1}x_{3}^{"} = 4x_{1}^{'}x_{3}^{'} - 3x_{1}^{"}x_{3} - y_{3} + \frac{1}{6}y_{1}$$

$$y_{3}^{"} + Pr[x_{1}y_{3}^{'} - 2x_{1}^{'}y_{3} + 3x_{3}y_{1}^{'}] = 0$$

$$x_{3}(0) = x_{3}^{'}(0) = x_{3}^{'}(\infty) = 0$$
(III)

$$x_{4}^{"'} + x_{1}x_{4}^{"} = 6x_{1}^{'}x_{4}^{'} - 5x_{1}^{"}x_{4} - y_{4}$$

$$y_{4} + \Pr[x_{1}y_{4}^{'} - 4x_{1}^{'}y_{4} + 5x_{4}y_{1}^{'}] = 0$$

$$x_{4}(0) = x_{4}^{'}(0) = x_{4}^{'}(\infty) = 0$$

$$y_{4}(0) = 1 \quad y_{4}(\infty) = 0$$

$$x_{5}^{"'} + x_{1}x_{5}^{"} = 6x_{1}^{'}x_{5}^{'} - 5x_{1}^{"}x_{5} + 3(x_{2}^{'2} - x_{2}x_{2}^{"}) - y_{5}$$

$$y_{5}^{"} + \Pr[x_{1}y_{5}^{'} - 4x_{1}^{'}y_{5} + 3x_{2}y_{2}^{'} - 2x_{2}^{'}y_{2} + 5x_{5}y_{1}^{'}] = 0$$

$$x_{5}(0) = x_{5}^{'}(0) = x_{5}^{'}(\infty) = 0$$

$$y_{5}(0) = y_{5}(\infty) = 0$$

$$x_{6}^{"'} + x_{1}x_{6}^{"} = 6x_{1}^{'}x_{6}^{'} - 5x_{1}^{"}x_{6} + 3(2x_{2}^{'}x_{3}^{'} - x_{2}^{'}x_{3}^{"} - x_{3}^{'}x_{2}^{"}) - y_{6}^{'} + \frac{y_{2}^{'}}{6}$$

$$y_{6}^{"} + \Pr[x_{1}y_{6}^{'} - 4x_{1}^{'}y_{6} + 3(x_{2}y_{3}^{'} + x_{3}y_{2}^{'}) - 2(x_{2}^{'}y_{3} + y_{2}x_{3}^{'}) + 5x_{6}y_{1}^{'}] = 0$$

$$Y_6(0) = Y_6(\infty) = 0$$

 $X_{6}(0) = X_{1}(0) = X_{1}(\infty) = 0$

$$X_{7}^{"'} + X_{1}X_{7}^{"} = 6X_{1}^{'}X_{7}^{'} - 5X_{1}^{"}X_{7} + 3(X_{3}^{'2} - X_{3}X_{3}^{"}) - Y_{7} + \frac{Y_{3}}{6} - \frac{Y_{1}}{120}$$

$$Y_{7}^{"} + \Pr[X_{1}Y_{7}^{'} - 4X_{1}^{'}Y_{7} + 3X_{3}Y_{3}^{'} - 2X_{3}^{'}Y_{3} + 5X_{7}Y_{1}^{'} = 0$$

$$X_{7}(0) = X_{7}^{'}(0) = X_{7}^{'}(\infty) = 0$$

$$(VII)$$

$$Y_{7}(0) = Y_{7}(\infty) = 0$$

(VI)

Notice that equations (I) to (VII) are free of the parameters a_1 and a_2 and hence solutions to these equations are applicable for all values of a_1 and a_2 .

Equations (I) to (VII) have been solved numerically on an IBM 7090 computer. It is noted that equations (I) are non-linear, while the remainder of the equations are linear (assuming that the solutions of equations (I), (II), and (III) are now known one after the other. Thus an integral equation approach was thought suitable for attempting the solution of equations (I), while initial value methods were indicated for the remaining equations.

If for ease in writing, one defines the quantities

a system of integral equations whose solution also satisfies (I) and which may be solved by a method of successive substitutions is

$$X_{\underline{1}}(\eta) = \int_{0}^{\eta} X_{\underline{1}}^{*}(\eta) d\eta$$
 (17a)

$$Y_{1}(\eta) = \frac{\int_{\infty}^{\infty} B_{2}(\eta) d\eta}{\int_{0}^{\infty} B_{2}(\eta) d\eta}$$
(17b)

$$X_{1}(\eta) = \int_{0}^{\eta} [B_{3}(\eta) - K]B_{1}(\eta)d\eta.$$
 (17c)

Guesses for the functional values $X_1^i(\eta)$ were made. Values of X_1 and Y_1 were then obtained by (17a) and (17b) respectively. These values were then substituted in the right hand side of (17c) so as to obtain new values of $X_1^i(\eta)$. (It was found that an under-relaxation factor of approximately 0.3 would insure convergence of the process when reasonable guesses for the values of $X_1^i(\eta)$ had been given originally.)

After equations (I) had been solved fairly accurately by the method just outlined, one had in particular accurate approximations for $X_1^n(0)$ and $Y_1^i(0)$. Then even on the non-linear equations (I), initial value methods became very attractive. Actually, the Runge-Kutta method was used to obtain final results which are better than those obtained by the integral equation approach; they are better mainly because it was feasible to use a much smaller value of $\Delta \eta$ in the initial value method than in the integral equation method. Finally the Runge-Kutta method was used also to solve equations (II) through (VII).

For the problems in which we have been interested, the Prandtl number generally ranges from 0.7 to 1.0. In Tables I through VII, tabular results are given for the cases Pr = 0.7 and Pr = 1.0. In accordance with equations (16), linear combinations of the tabular results will be solutions of the original differential equations (12)-(14); the particular linear combination desired will depend on the values of a_1 and a_2 in the boundary conditions (15).

VELOCITY, TEMPERATURE AND HEAT TRANSFER

The velocity and temperature distribution in the boundary layer can be calculated by the equations

$$\frac{uR}{Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}v} = \bar{x}X_{1}^{1} + \bar{x}^{3}[a_{1}X_{2}^{1} + X_{3}^{1}] + \bar{x}^{5}[a_{2}X_{4}^{1} + a_{1}^{2}X_{5}^{1} + a_{1}X_{6}^{1} + X_{7}^{1}]$$
 (18)

$$\frac{\mathbf{T} - \mathbf{T}_{\infty}}{\mathbf{T}_{w0} - \mathbf{T}_{\infty}} = \mathbf{Y}_{1} + \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{2}[\mathbf{a}_{1}\mathbf{Y}_{2} + \mathbf{Y}_{3}] + \bar{\mathbf{x}}^{4}[\mathbf{a}_{2}\mathbf{Y}_{4} + \mathbf{a}_{1}^{2}\mathbf{Y}_{5} + \mathbf{a}_{1}\mathbf{Y}_{6} + \mathbf{Y}_{7}]. \tag{19}$$

The dimensionless heat transfer, the Nusselt number, can be computed from equation (20).

$$\frac{Nu}{Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{hR}{kGr^{\frac{1}{4}}} = -\left\{Y_{1}^{i}(0) + \bar{x}^{2}[a_{1}Y_{2}^{i}(0) + Y_{3}^{i}(0)] + \bar{x}^{4}[a_{2}Y_{4}^{i}(0) + a_{1}Y_{5}^{i}(0) + A_{1}Y_{6}^{i}(0) + Y_{7}^{i}(0)\right\}$$
(20)

where

$$h = \frac{q}{T_{WO} - T_{\infty}}.$$

For Pr = 0.7,

$$\frac{Nu}{Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}} = .37023 + [.75688a_{1} - .01609](\frac{x}{R})^{2} + [.92847a_{2} + .09471a_{1}^{2} - .02885a_{1} - .00009](\frac{x}{R})^{4}.$$
 (21)

For Pr = 1.0,

$$\frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{Gr}^{\frac{1}{4}}} = .42143 + [.85200a_{1} - .01861](\frac{x}{R})^{2} + [1.0411a_{2} + .10702a_{1}^{2} - .03305a_{1} - .00011](\frac{x}{R})^{4}.$$
 (22)

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS .

Velocity and Temperature Profiles The velocity and temperature profiles as computed from equations (18) and (19) for Pr = .7 at $\frac{x}{R} = 1$ are plotted in Figures 2 and 3. It is evident from Figures 2 and 3 that an increase in wall surface temperature will increase the maximum velocity in the boundary layer and will increase the absolute value of the temperature slope near the wall.

For $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ (isothermal case) and Pr = 0.7, a comparison of [2] and the present calculation reveals that the results listed in Tables I and III agree with those in [1] very well. However, there are significant discrepancies between the results of Table VII and those in [2]. When the initial values as given in [2] were used in the integration of equations (VII), it was found that the conditions at "free stream" were not satisfied. Consequently, it is believed that the values listed in Table III of [2] (corresponding to Table VII of the present paper) are in error. However, since the absolute values are quite small, this error may not have a significant effect on the overall results.

A comparison of velocity and temperature profiles in the boundary layer was made in [2] between the results of [1], [2], and the existing experimental data for $\bar{x} = \frac{\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{2\pi}{3}$. It was concluded that they agree very well with one another. This same conclusion is directly applicable to the present case of $a_1 = a_2 = 0$. As stated before, we know of no previous theoretical or experimental results for the case of a non-isothermal wall.

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Heat Transfer Figure 4 shows the effect of the Prandtl number on isothermal wall heat transfer. When the Prandtl number is increased from 0.7 to 1, the heat transfer is increased by about 13 to 14 percent, depending on the location. It is interesting to compare the effect of the Prandtl number on heat transfer from a vertical plate to that from a cylinder. It was derived by Eckert [7] and confirmed by Ostrach [3] that the effect of the Prandtl number on free convective heat transfer from an isothermal vertical plate may be approximately computed from

$$\left(\frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{Gr}_{x}}\right) / \left(\frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{Gr}_{x}}\right)_{\text{Pr}=1} = \left(\frac{1.952}{.952 + \text{Pr}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \text{Pr}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
 (23)

If the Prandtl number is increased from 0.7 to 1, the heat transfer as computed from equation (23) would be increased by about 13 percent. In view of this close agreement on numerical results and in view of the fact that the heat transfer from a vertical plate and a horizontal cylinder are intimately related [7], it is recommended that in the absence of heat transfer results for the Prandtl numbers different from 0.7 and 1, equation (23) be used to compute the free convection heat transfer for different Prandtl numbers.

The effect of a non-isothermal wall on heat transfer may be computed from the following equation:

$$\left[\frac{q}{\left(T_{W}-T_{\infty}\right)Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right] / \left[\frac{q}{\left(T_{W}-T_{\infty}\right)Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right]_{iso} = \left(\frac{T_{WO}-T_{W}}{T_{W}-T_{\infty}}\right) \frac{\left(\frac{Nu}{Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right)}{\left(\frac{Nu}{Gr^{\frac{1}{4}}}\right)_{iso}} \tag{24}$$

where the subscript iso denotes a quantity corresponding to an isothermal wall ($a_1 = a_2 = 0$). The quotient $(\frac{T_w - T_\infty}{T_{wo} - T_\infty})$ is prescribed, while the remaining quantities on the right hand side of equation (24) can be readily calculated by use of equations (21) and (22). The results of calculation for Pr = 0.7 and two combinations of a_1 and a_2 are shown in Figure 5. It is seen from Figure 5 that the wall temperature variation has a significant effect on heat transfer. For $a_1 = a_2 = 1$ fat the location $\frac{x}{R} = 2$ (about 115°), the heat transfer is triple the value of that corresponding to the isothermal cylinder. Clearly, this indicates that the heat transfer in free convection from or to a non-isothermal cylinder may not be reliably calculated from solutions corresponding to an isothermal wall. This conclusion was drawn by Sparrow and Gregg [5] for the case of a vertical plate.

Comparison of Isothermal Heat Transfer As stated previously, the free convection heat transfer from an isothermal horizontal cylinder was first solved by Hermann [1]. It is therefore advisable to compare the present heat transfer results with those of [1]. Since Hermann's results are valid for Pr = 0.74, it is necessary to modify his results so that the comparison may be made based on the same Prandtl number (i.e., Pr = 0.7). Using equation (23), it is found that the correction factor is 0.976, i.e.,

$$\left(\frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{Gr}^{4}}\right)_{\text{Pr=0.7}} = 0.976\left(\frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{Gr}}\right)_{\text{Pr=.74}} \tag{25}$$

Using equation (25), the heat transfer results as given by Hermann and those of the present calculations for Pr = 0.7 are listed as follows:

4	<u>x</u> R	0	# K	<u>#</u>	# 12	2 11 3	5 <u>m</u>	11 12"	π
Nu Gr4	② (Ref:1)	0.376	0.372	0.356	0.329	0.288	0.227	0.178	0
l	③ Present	0.370	0.366	0.352	0.330	0•298	0.256		
Rati	رة رق	•984	.982	.992	1.004	1.035	1.127		700 500

It is seen from the above table that the heat transfer results agree with each other to within 3.5 percent for $\frac{x}{R} \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$. Near x=0, the present results are exact, and hence Hermann's calculations, after being corrected for the Prandtl number effect, underestimate the heat transfer by about 2 percent. For $\frac{x}{R} \geq \frac{2\pi}{3}$, Hermann's results are more accurate since the perturbation solution used in this paper breaks down for $\frac{x}{R}$ approaching π . In order to use the present solutions for heat transfer calculation at $\frac{x}{R} \geq \frac{2\pi}{3}$, it is suggested that the following formula be used:

$$\left(\frac{q}{T_{w}-T_{\infty}}\right)_{\overline{x}\geq 2\pi/3} = \gamma\left(\frac{q}{T_{w}-T_{\infty}}\right)_{\overline{x}=2\pi/3}.$$
 (26)

The correction factor γ can be derived from [1] and its values are as follows:

$$\frac{x}{R}$$
 $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ $\frac{11}{12}\pi$ π

The correction factor γ listed above is strictly for an isothermal cylinder. From physical considerations, the boundary layer is very thick near $x=\pi$ and hence heat transfer is very small even when the wall is non-isothermal. Therefore, before more reliable results are available, it is suggested that the above correction factor be also used for the non-isothermal case. Hence one can first compute the heat transfer for $\bar{x}=\frac{2\pi}{3}$ by use of equations (11) and (12) and then obtain the heat transfer for $\bar{x}>\frac{2\pi}{3}$ from equation (26) together with the correction factor γ given in the table.

In many practical problems the flow in the boundary layer far downstream of the stagnation point may be turbulent. In this case, the local heat transfer must be estimated from an appropriate turbulent heat transfer formula.

CONCLUSIONS

The boundary layer differential equations for free convective flows over a horizontal cylinder are solved by a perturbation method. The wall surface temperature is assumed to be varied in the manner of $a_1(\frac{x}{R})^2 + a_2(\frac{x}{R})^4$. A special transformation is used so that the solutions

are independent of the parameters a₁ and a₂, and hence results are applicable for all values of a₁ and a₂. It is found that the functional relationship between heat transfer and the Prandtl number for a cylinder is essentially the same as that for a vertical plate. Furthermore, the wall temperature variation has a significant effect on heat transfer and the heat transfer from a non-isothermal wall may not be computed from solutions corresponding to an isothermal wall.

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NOMENCLATURE

```
Wall Surface Temperature Parameters, Eq. (1)
a, a
           Specific Heat at Constant Pressure
Сp
F, G
           Eqs. (11)
          Grashof Number, g\beta(T_{wo} - T_{\infty})R^3/v^2
Gr
           Gravitational acceleration
g
           Heat Transfer Coefficient, h = q/(T_{WO} - T_{wo})
h
           Thermal Conductivity
k
          Dimensionless Stream Function, Eq. (9)
M
          Nusselt Number, [q/(T_{WO} - T_{\infty})](R/k)
Nu
           Prandtl Number, \mu c_n/k
Pr
           Surface Heat Flux, - (k \partial T/\partial x)_{y}
q
           Radius of Cylinder
R
T
           Temperature
Tw
           Surface Temperature
           Surface Temperature at Lower Stagnation Point
T
           Ambient Temperature
           Velocity Components Along x and y Directions, Respectively
u, v
X, Y
          Dependent Variables, Eq. (16)
           Coordinates (Fig. 1)
х, у
ī
           Dimensionless Coordinate, Eq. (9)
           Expansion Coefficient
β
           Dimensionless Coordinate, Eq. (9)
```

Dynamic Viscosity

```
v Kinematic Viscosity, \mu/\rho
```

ρ Density

Dimensionless Temperature, Eq. (9)

ψ Stream Function, Eq. (6)

Subscripts

∞ at infinity

iso for isothermal wall

0 at x = 0

w at wall

wo wall surface at x = 0

Superscript

differentiation with respect to η

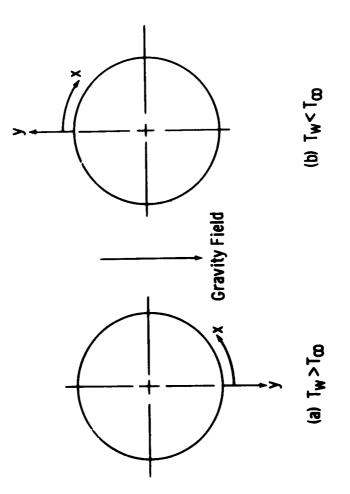
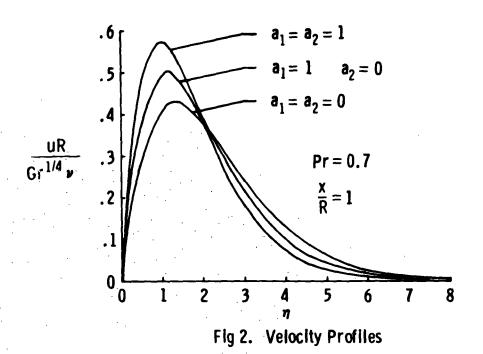


Fig. 1. Coordinate Systems



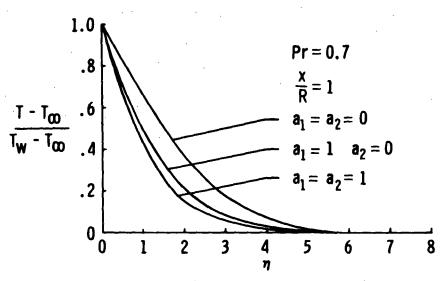


Fig 3. Temperature Profiles

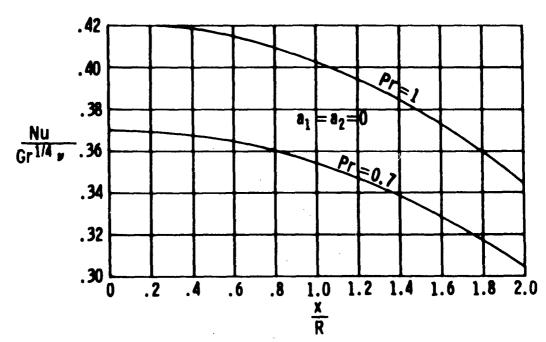


Fig 4. Effect of Prandti Number on Heat Transfer

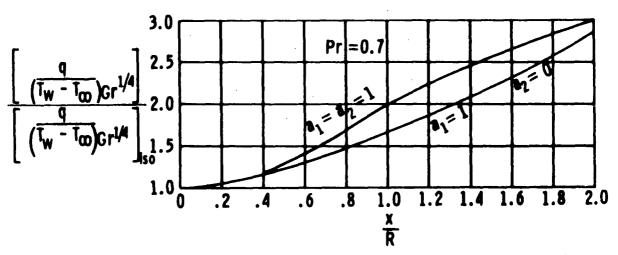


Fig 5. Effect of Nonisothermal Wail on Heat Transfer

TABLE I SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (I)

		1	Pr = 0.7	****			P	r = 1.0		
	X ₁	X'1	X"1	Y ₁	۲' ₁	X ₁	X'1	X*1	Y ₁	Y'1
0	0	0	. 859 火	1,0000	37023	0	0	.81701	1.0000	42143
.1	.00413	.08100	.76131	.96298	37020	.00392	.07677	.71922	.95786	42138
.2	.01588	.15241	.66762	.92597	36995	.01504	.14400	.62622	.91574	42100
•3	.03431	.21468	.57879	.88900	36932	.03242	.20219	.53846	.87368	42002
.4	05853	.26834	.49517	.85212	-,36813	.05519	.25188	.45626	.83176	41820
.5	.08771	.31390	.41703	.81540	-,36626	.08253	.29364	.37982	.79007	41535
,6	.12106	.35193	.34452	.77890	36360	.11367	·3280h	. 30924	.74873	-,41131
.7	.15786	.38300	.27769	.74270	36008	.14791	.35568	. 24456	.70785	40597
.8	.19744	.40766	,21653	,70691	35563	. 18460	.37715	.18571	.66758	39928
.9	.23920	.42649	.16096	67160	-,35024	,22316	.39301	.13258	.62804	39123
1.0	.28257	.44003	,11083	.63689	-,34391	26304	40385	.08501	.58938	38184
1.1	.32705	.44883	.06597	.60286	33665	. 30378	.41019			37117
1.2	.37219	.45340	.02616	.56959	32851	.34495	.41257	.00563	.51518	35932
1.3	.41760	,45422	00886	53718	31955	.38618	,41148	-,02670	47989	-, 34642
1.4	. 46293	,45177	03937	.50571	30286	42714	.40738	05452	44593	33262
1.5	.50786	.44649	06564	47523	-,29950	.46757		07814	ľ	-,31806
1,6	.55214	.43078	08798	.44582	-,28859	.50721	.39188	09788	.38233	30293
1.7	•59555	42902	10668	,41753	27723	.54588	.38126	11407	.35282	28739
1.8	.63789	.41755	12207	.32039	26551	.58342	.36918	12703	.32486	27161
1.9	.67901	.40470	13442	.36444	25355	.61968	.35595	13707	.29850	25575
2.0	.71880	.39076	14404	.33968	24144	.65458	.34185	14450	.27371	23996
2.2	.79397	.36059	-,15619	.29382	21717	.71999	31200	- 15270	.22882	-,20912
2.4	.86292	.32880	16062	.25278	19337	.77932	.28124	15380	.18995	17999
2.6	.92547	.29673	15970	.21641	17060	.83250	.25082	14968	.15667	15318
2.8	.98167	.26540	15352	.18445	14927	.87973	.22161	14194	.12850	12906
3.0	1.0317	.23552	14492	.15658	12964	.92128	.19420	13187	.10486	10778
3.2	1.0760	.20756	13448	.13247	11185	•95755	.16895	12050	.08520	08931
3.4	1.1149	.18180	12304	.11172	09594	.98901	.14604	10860	.06896	07351
	1.1489	.15836	11126	09397	05188	1.0161	.12551	09675	.05563	06015
3.8	1.1784	.13728	09960	.07885	06956	1.0394	.10731	.08534	.04475	04897
					ļ	 	<u> </u>			
4.0	1.2039	.11849	08840	_06603	05888	1.0592	.09133	07463	.03592	03970
5.0	1.2865	.05394	-,04430	.02661	02453	1.1208	.03858	03471	.01166	01329
6.0	1.3230	.02315	02006	01051	00982	1.1461	.01526	-01453	.00370	00427
7.0	1.3384	.00958	00858	.00411	00387	1.1559	.00578	00571	.00116	00135
8.0	1.3447	.00388	00354	.00160	00151	1.1595	.00212	00215	.00036	00042
9.0	1.3473	.00154	00143	.00062	00059	1,1608	.00076	-,00079	,00011	-,00013
10,0	1.3483	.00061	00057	00024	00023	1.1613	.00027	00028	.00004	00004
12.0	1.3488	,00002	00009		00003	1.1616	.00004	-,00003	.0	.0
14.0	1.3489	.00002	-,00001	٥٠	.0	1.1616	.00001	.0	0	٥
16.0	1.3489	.0	.0	,0	.0	1.1616		.0	.0	٥

TABLE II SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (II)

	TABLE II SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (II)											
		P	r = 0.7				Pr =	1.0				
7	χ ₂	X'2	x"2	Y2	Y'2	χ ₂	x'a	x"2	Y2	Y'2		
0	0	0	.46848	1.0000	75688	0	0	. 44346	1.0000	85200		
.1	.00218	.04198	.37250	.92450	75125	.00205	.03949	.34793	.91506	84440		
,2	•00809	.07479	.28532		73585	.00760	.06991	.26198	.83155	82380		
•3	.01686	•09936	.20760	.77759	71272	.015766	.09272	.18612	.75063	79307		
; 4	.02772	.11664	.13959		68363		.10747	.12042		75477		
.5	.03998	. 12760	.08113	.64101	65013	.03706	,11664	.06461		71110		
.6	•05306	.13317	.03183	.57780	61356		.12070	.01814		66390		
.7	.06646	. 13425	00889	.51836	57503	.06106	.12056	0196R		61470		
.8	.07979	.13166	04175	.46283	53550	.07296	.11703	04964		56476		
•9	.09270	.12614	06750		49572	.08438	.11086	07258		51510		
1.0	. 10494	.11836	08695	.36367	45634	.09507	.10272	08937	.30511	46652		
1.1	. 11632	.10893	.10089	.31997	41785	.10487	.09317	10084	.26081	41967		
1.2	.12669	.09834	-11009		38066	.11367	.08270	10778	.22110	37501		
1.3	. 13596	.08705	11526	.24379	34507	.12140	.07174	11095	.18572	33290		
1.4	.14408	.07540	11708	.21099	31129	. 12801	.06061	11102	.15442	29356		
1.5	.15104	.06372	11616		27949		.04961	10860	.12692	25714		
1.6	. 15684	.05225	1130h	T	24976	4	.03896	10425	.10290	22370		
1.7	. 16150	.04117	.10821		22214		.02881	09844	.08208	19324		
1.8	. 16509	.03065	.10210		19664	·	.01930	09158	.06415	16569		
1.9	16765	.02078	.09507	.09204	17323		.01052	08404	.04884	14097		
]											
2.0	.16927	.01165	08744	.07581	15186	.14585	.00251	07609	.03587	-, 11893		
2.2	. 16996	00424	07138		11493		01109	05993	.01590	08230		
2.4	. 16779.	01691	05549	.02936	08508	.14164	02151	04453		-,05439		
2.6	.16340	02651	04078	.01481	06141	. 13654	02901		00634			
2.8	.15737	03334	02782	.00445	04298	.13020	03394		01151			
3.0	.15022	03777	01684	00268	02891	.12310	03674	00932	01419	00856		
3.2	.14239	04021	00788	00735	01837		03781		01516			
3.4	.13424	04105	00083	01021	01063	.10807	03756	•00398	01503	•00569		
3.6	. 12606	04066	.00452		00508	. 10066	03632	•00fl09	01421	.00525		
3.8	-11804	03934	.00840	01235	00121	.09358	03441	.01086	01301	.00656		
	ļ		Ļ									
4.0	.11036	03738	.01105	01232	00139	.08693	03205	.01254	01164	.00702		
5.0	.07944	02417	.01313	-,00841		.06149	01898		-,00548	.00470		
6.0	.06117	01312	-00874	-,00446	.00309	.04767	00948		00220	.00210		
7.0	-05170	00648	.00478	00215	.00163	.04108	00430	.00355	00083	.000B3		
8.0	.04715	00303	.00237	00099	-	.03818	00183	.00160	00030	.00031		
9.0	.04506 ·	00136	.00109	00014	.00036		00075	.00068	00011	.00011		
10.0	.04413	00059	.00050	00019	.00016		00030	.00028	00004	•0000 h		
12.0	.04356	00010	.00009	00004	.00003	.03621	00004	*0000#	C	0		
14.0	.04347	-•00005	.00002	0	0	.03616	00001	0	0	0		
16.0	.04346	0	0	0	0	.03615	0	0	0	0		

TABLE III SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (III)

		F	r = 0.7				Pr	- 1.0		
7	X ₃	X'3	x"3	۲3	Y'3	x 3	x'3	x"3	Y3	Y'3
0	0	0	-,09340	0	.01609	0	0	08956	0	.01861
.1	00044	00852	07717	.00161	.01608	00042	00814	07338	.00186	.01860
.2	00165	01547	06198	.00322	.01604	00158	01471	05833	.00372	.01853
•3	00348	02096	04802	.00481	.01592	00332	01985	04457	.00556	.01835
. 4	00580	02512	03540	.00640	.01570	00550	02367	03219	.00738	.01801
.5	00847	02808	02416	.00795	.01537	00801	02633	02124	.00916	.01750
.6	01138	03000	01431	.00947	.01491	01073	02797	01169	.01088	.01680
•7	01444	03099	00582	.01093	,01431	01358	02871	00352	.01251	.01590
.8	01755	03120	.00138	.01232	.01358	01645	02872	.00335	.01405	.01481
.9	02066	03076	.00736	,0136 ¹ 4	.01272	01930	02809	00900	.01547	.01354
	00760	02077	01222	.01486	.01175	02205	02605	01353	01675	01211
1.0	02369	02977	.01222	.01599	.01068	02205	02542	.01353	.01675	.01211
1.1	T		.01897	.01700	.00952			.01703		.01057
1.2	02934	02659	.02108	.01789	.00830	02713	02358 02152	.01963 .02143	.01886	.00892
1.3	03190	T		.01865	.00703	03142	01931	.02252	.02031	.00551
1.4	03425	-,02240	.02247	.01929	.00703		01703	.03202	.02077	.00381
1.6	03638 03827	02010	.02325	.01980	.00447	03483	01473	.02300	.02107	.00215
1.7	T	01542	.02333	.02019	.00320	03619	01244	.02258	.02121	.00057
1.8	03993 04136	01311	.02279	.02045	.00198	03732	01022	.02181	.02119	00091
	04256	01087	.02196	.02058	.00081	03824	00809	.02078	.02103	00227
1.9	04230	01001	,02,190	*020)()	.00001					
2.0	04354	00872	02090	,02061	00029	03894	00607	.01955	.02074	00350
2.2	04488	00479	.01834	.02035	00226	03979	00244	.01671	.01983	00552
2.4	04549	00141	.01546	.01973	00386	03996	.00060	.01366	.01857	00695
2,6	04548	.00139	.01253	.01883	00508	03959	.00303	.01065	.01708	00782
2.8	04497	.00361	.00973	.01772	00594	03879	.00487	.00787	.01547	00822
3.0	04407	.00530	.00719	.01648	00647	03767	.00620	.00541	.01382	00823
3,2	04289	.00651	.00496		-,00671	03634	.00706	.00331	.01220	00794
3.4	04150	.00730	.00306		00673	03487	.00754	.00159		00746
3.6	03999	.00775	.00151	.01248	00657	03334	.00772	.00022	.00922	00685
3.8	03842	.00793	.00026	.01119	00628	03180	.00766	00082	.00792	00617
4.0	03683	00798	20070	00007	00580	03029	007/1	00158	00676	00548
5.0	03683	.00788	00070		00589 00363	 	+			
6.0	02508	.00355	00208		00190	02399		00263		00260
	+	 	 			02018	<u> </u>	00185	.00109	00107
7.0	02243	.00188	00127		00092	01823	.00132		.00040	00041
8.0	02107	•00093	00068		00042	01732		00049	.00014	00015
9.0	02042	.00020	00034	,00023	00019	01692	T	00022	.00005	00005
10.0	02011		00016	.00010	.00008	01676	7	-,00009	.00002	-,00002
12.0	01992	.00004	.00003	.00002	.00002	01667	.00002		- 0	0
14.0	01989		-	0	0	01665	- 8	0	0	0
16.0	F.01988	0	0	0	0	.01665	L		L	0

TABLE IV SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (IV)

		P	r = 0.7				P	r = 1.0		
,	XL	X'4	X"4	Y	Y'h	Xi	X' L	X" k	Ya	Y'h
0	0	0	.40231	1,0000	92847	0	0	.38068	1.0000	-1.0411
.1	.00185	.03539	.30725	.90753	91744	.00174	.03325	.28615		1.0263
.2	.00678	.06181	.22293	.81712	88810	.00635	.05762	.20326	• 79555	98718
•3	.01395	.8036	.14998		84552	.01301	.07430	.13241		93119
.4.	.02263	.09218	.08835			.02100	.08449	.07334		86433
.5	.03220	.09839	.03752	.57175		.02973	.08934	.02533	.52685	79144
.6	.04215	. 10002	00334	.50105	.67693	.03872	.08990	01262	.45146	71624
.7	.05208	.09802	03524	.43638	61647	.04760	.08711	04166	. 38359	
.8	.06166	.09323	05928	.37772	55704	.05606	.08182	06296	.32307	.56934
.9	.07066	.08639	07655	.32490	49981	.06390	.07474	07771	.26959	50102
1.0	.07889	.07811	08810	27766	44560	.07097	.06646	08699	.22271	43743
1.1	.08625	.06893	09491	.23566	39490	.07717	.05749	09181	.18193	37906
1.2	.09266	.05 926	09787	.19855	34802	.08246	.04822	09308	.14672	32608
1.3	.09810	.04946	09776	.16593	30506	.08682	.03897	09157	.11653	27847
1.4	. 10256	.03979	09528	.13741	26601	.09026	.02997	08796	.09085	23606
1.5	.10607	.03046	09100	.11260	23077	.09282	.02142	08282	.06916	19857
1.6	.10867	.02163	08542	.09113	-, 19915	.09456	.01344	07664	.05098	16568
1.7	.11041	.01340	07897	.07265	17095	.09554	.00612	06979	,03588	13701
1.8	.11137	.00585	07197	.05684	14593	.09581	00050	06259	.02345	11219
1.9	.11161	.00098	06470	.04337	12384	.09546	00640	-05530	.01333	09084
			ļ							
2.0	.11120	.00708	05739	.03198	10444	.09455	01156	.04811	.00518	07260
2.2	.10873	01714	04327	.01441	07268		01981	03457	00632	04407
2.4	.10452	.02448	03050	00238	04882	.08680	02550	.02271	01302	02408
2.6	.09909	02945	01952	00553	03121	.08132	02902	.01284	01639	01054
2.8	.09288	03242			01848	.07531	03078	00498	01755	00173
3.0	.08623	03377	00333	01317	00948	.06910	03114	.00101	01730	.00368
3.2	.07945	03387	.00213	01441	00329	.06292	0304A	.00536	01623	.00673
3.4	.07249	03302	.00610	01463	.00082	.05695	02909	.00834	01472	.00817
3.6	.06629	03151		01418	.00341	.05132	02722	.01021	01303	.00858
3.8.	.06017	02956	.01056	01333	.00493	-04608	02506	.01121	01133	.00835
	 	 -	 	ļ	 	 	 	ļ	 	ļ
4,0	3	02734	.01150	01226	.00569		022278	.01156	-,00971	.00775
5.0		01605		00670	00469		01231	.00862	00397	.00382
6.0		00817	.00589	00317			00578	.00464	00146	.00150
7.0	.01539	00385		00142		.01136	00250	.00217	00051	•00054
8.0		00173		00062		.00970	00103	.00093	00018	.00019
9.0	.01155	00075		00026	.00022	.00902	00041	.00038	.00006	.00006
10.0	.01104	-,00032		00011	,00010	.00875	00016	.00015	00005	.00002
12.0	.01074	00005	.00005	00002	•00005	.00860	.00003	*00005	0	0
14.0	.01070	0	.00001			.00857	.00001	0	0	0
16.0	.01070	0	0	0	0	.00855	0	0	0	0

TABLE V COLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (V)

11.

1		Pr.	= 0.7				Pr.	= 1.0		
	X ₅	X15	x" ₅	¥ ₅	Y' 5	Χ	х•	X"	Y	Y
	 ´					5	5	5	5	5
0	0		04/121	0	-,09471	0	0	04175		10105
.1	00021	00440			09177	00021	00416		01057	
.2	00088	00870		01820	08418	00083	00819	03230	02041	05305
.3	00195	01275		-,02610		00184	01197	03616	-, <u>022</u> 01	07917.
<u>'"</u>				03285		00321	0153R		03610	
.5	00523	01969	02983	03832	04808	00490	01833	02678	04169	04640
.6	00734	02239	02417	04247	03506	00686	02072	02109	04257	- (03086
.7	00968	02451	01814	04535	02267	00902	02254	01512	= 04790	-401600
.8	01222	02602	-,01202	04704	-01129	01134	02375	00212	04882	00275
.9	01487	02692	00602	04765	00119	01375	02437	00313	04851	00061
	<u> </u>			L						·
1.0	01758	-,02723	00034	04732	00752	01620	02442	00206	= .04717	01800
1.1	02030	02700	001187	04619	.01478	01862	02397	00692	04491	02541
1.2	02296	02628	00951	04441	- 02064	02098	02306	01116	04215	03025
1.3	02554	02512	01351	04211	.02515	02322	02176	01473	03885	03477
1.4	02798	02360	01683	.03242	.02843	02532	02014	01760	03524	03708
1.5	03025	02178	01948	.03646	.03060	02724	01826	01978	03148	03806
1.6	03232	01972	02146	.03333	.03181	02896	01620	02132	-,02767	03795
1.7	03419	01750	02283	.03013	.03219	03048	01402	02226	02392	03695
1.8	03582	01518	.02363	.02692	.03188	03177	.01177	02265	02030	03526
1.9	03722	01280	.02392	.02377	.03102	03283	.00950	02257	01688	03305
2.0	03838	01041	.02376	.02073	.02971	- 03367	.00727	02208	01370	03049
2.2	03999	00577	.02237	.01522	.02622	03469	.00303	02016	-,00816	02485
2.4	04072	00153	.01996	.01028	.02211	03491	.00074	01741	00377	01915
2.6	04064	00217	.01696	.00628	01792	03444	.00391	01426	00047	01395
5*8	03989	00524	.01374	.00310	.01397	03339	.00644	01104	-,00186	00950
3.0	03859	00767	.01056	.00067	.01046	03190	.00834	00798	00339	00591
3.2	03686	00948	.00760	.00112	.00749	.03010	.00965	00524	00428	00316
3.4	03483	01073	להיונים.	.00236	.00505	.02808	.01046	00289	00470	00114
3.6	03260	01150	.00272	.00317	.00313	- 02594	.01084	00096	00478	00026
3.8	03026	01185	.00086	.00365	.00166	.02376	.01087	00057	00463	-,00118
						<u> </u>				l
4.0	02788	.01187	00061	.00386	.00056	02161	.01063	00172	.00434	-,00172
5.0	01709	.00923	00367	.00310	.00137	01238	.00754	-,00363	,00237	00176
6.0	00968	1	T		00111	00655	.00428			
7.0	00539		00200	1	1	00343	.00215	1		00039
8.0	00312	1	T	.00046	.00033	00191	.00100			.00016
9.0	00200	7	00057	.00022	.00016	00122	.00044	00037	.00006	00006
10.0	00146		00028	.00010	00008	00093	,00019	00016		00002
12.0	-,00110	1	00006	.00002	00002	- 00075	00003	00003	0	0
14.0	-,00103	1	-,00001	0	0	00073	0	0	0	0
16.0	,00103		0	0	0	00073	0	0	0	0
		<u>`</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		- 170717		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

TABLE VI SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (VI)

			TAD	DE AT SO	COLLONS	F EQUATI	ONS (AT)				
]			. = 0.7			<u></u>	Pr	. = 1.0			
7	x 6	x' ₆	x" ₆	^Y 6	4,6	х ₆	x'6	x" ₆	Y ₆	Y'6	
0	0	0	05532	0	.02885	٥	0	05255	0	.03305	
.1	00025	00473	i	.00286	.02825	-,00024		03683	.00328		
•2	00090	00797	02564	.00562	.02666	00084		02320	.00640	.03009	
•3		00993	· '	.00817	.02434		-,00917	-,01182	.00926		
. 1,		01082		.01047	.02154	00264		00266	.01178		
.5		01086		.01247	.01845	1	00977	.00441	.01391	.01926	
.6		01025	7	.01416	.01522	1	00906	.00959	.01563		
•7	1	00916	r	.01552	.01198	1	00791	.01311	.01694	.01100	
.8		-,00775		01655	.00883		00648	,01524	.01784	,00708	
.9	1	-,00615		.01729	.00585	I	00490	.01621	01836	I ———	
	100/2	100022	10200	14123	100303	00012		101021	101030	.00344	
1.0	00805	00447	.01694	.01773	.00308	- 00712	00327	.01627	03.051	20015	
1.1	00841	00279	T	.01791	.00057	00737	00167	.01563	.01854 .01841		
1.2	00860	00117	.01562	.01786	00166	00746	1	.01448	.01800		
1.3	00865	.00032	.01428	.01759	- 00360	00741	.00122		T		
1.4	00854	.00167	.01268		I -	· · · · · ·		.01298	.01737		
1.5	00832	.00285	.01094	.01715	-,00525 -,00661	-,00722 -,00693	.00243	.01127	.01656		
1.6	00798	.00386			T	00654	.00347	00762	.01560		
1.7	00755	.00368	.00736	.01583	00770	i		.00762		01110	
	1		1	.01502	00853	00607	.00499	.00584		01165	
1.8	00705	,00533	00565	.01413	-00913	00554	.00549	.00416	,01221		
1.9	00649	.00582	-00404	.01320	-00951	00498	.00583	.00262	.01102	01190	
2.0	00589	.00615	00252	01001	00071	001.00	20/22				
2.2		1	.00258	.01224	.00971	00438	.00602	.00124	T	01169	
2.4	00463	.00640	00173	.01029	.00962	00317	T	00102		01075	
2.6	 	1	T	1	00907	00199	.00566	00261		00940	
2.8	00216	00575	- 00298	00669	00821	00092	.00503	00359		00785	
	00107	,00507	00371	.00514	00719	.00001	00426	00407	1	00630	
3.0	00013	.00429	00404	.00381	.00612	.00078	.00343	00417		00486	
3.4	00064	.00348	- 00406	.00269	00507	.00138	.00260	00400	,00046		
3.6	.00126	.00268	00386 00352	00178	00410	00182	.00184	00365	00015		
3.8	.00204	.00194	00352	000017	.0032h	00212	1	00320	00057	00169	
<u> </u>	1.00204	.00120		.0001.7	.00249	.00229	.00056	00 <u>271</u>	00084	00103	
4.0	.00224	.00070	-,00266	*00007	00186	.00235	.00007	00221	.00000	- 00053	
5.0		00091		00080			00111		00089		
6.0		00113		00069			00106		00089	.00040	
7.0	00013			00014					00023	.00035	
8.0		00053		00025		- 00088			00023	.00019	
9.0		00030		00013	l i	00116			00004	.00004	
10.0	00144		.00010			-,00130		.00014			
12.0	00160		.00003			00139		.00007	00002	•00005	
14.0		-,00001	.00001	0	0	00140	0			0	
16.0	.00164	0	0	0	0				0		
<u> </u>						-00140	0		0_		

TABLE VII SOLUTIONS OF EQUATIONS (VII)

		Pr.	- 0.7				r	r. = 1,0		
7	X ₇	X' 7	X'' 7	Y 7	Y• 7	X 7	X' 7	x",	Y ₇	Y'7
0	0	0	.00246	0	•00002	0	0	00236	0	.00011
.1	.00001	00020	.00166	.00001	00009	.00001	.00020	.00156	.00001	.00011
.2	.00004	.00034	00095	\$00005	.00009	00004	.00032	.00086	100002	00012
.3	.00008	.00040	.00034	.00003	.00010	.00007	.00037	.00026	.00003	.00013
, l ₄	.00012	.00011	00016	00004	.00011	.00011	.00037	00022	.00005	,00014
.5	.00016	.00037	00054	.00005	.00012	.00014	.00033	00059	.00006	.00017
.6	.00019	.00030	00083	200006	.00014	.00017	.00025	00086	.00008	00050
.7	.00022	.00021	00102	.00008	.00017	.00019	.00016	0010h	.00010	.00024
.8	.00023	.00010	00113	.00010	00020	.00020	.00005	00114	.00013	.00029
.9	.00023	-,00002	00117	.00012	.00024	.00020	00006	00116	.00016	.00034
1.0	.00023	00013	00115	,00014	.00027	.00019	00018	00113	.00020	,00039
1.1	.00021	00024	00109	.00017	.00031	.00017	00029	00106	.00024	.00043
1.2	.00018	00035	00100	.00021	.000314	,00013	00039	00095	.00028	.00048
1.3	.00014	00044	00088	.00024	.00038	00000	00048	00082	.00033	.00051
1,4	.00009	00052	00075	.00028	,00040	00004	00056	00068	.00039	.00054
1.5	.00004	00059	00061	.000 32	.00042	00002	00062	00053	.00044	00055
1.6	00003	00064	000117	.00036	.00014	00008	00066	00038	,00050	.00055
1.7	00009	00068	00033	.00041	.00045	00015	00069	00024	.00055	.00054
1.8	00016	00071	00019	.00046	.00045	00022	00071	00010	.00060	.00052
1,9	00024	00072	00007	.00050	.00044	00029	00071	.00002	.00066	.00050
							<u> </u>			
2.0	00031	00072	00004	.00054	.00043	00036	00071	.00014	.00070	.00046
2.2	00045	00068	.00023	.00063	,00039	00050	00066	.00032	.00079	.00036
2.4	_,00058	00064	.00036	.00079	.00032	00063	00058	00015	.00084	.00024
2.6	00070	00055	.00045	.00076	.00025	00073	00048	.00052	.00088	.00012
2.8	00081	00046	00050	.00080	.00016	00085	-,00038	.00055	.00089	
3.0	00089	00036	.00051	.00082	,00008	00088	00027	00054	88000	00010
3.2	00095	00026	000119	.00083	.00001	00093	00016	.00050	.00085	00018
3.4	00099	00016	.00046	.00082	.00006	00025	00007	.00045	.00081	00024
3.6	00101	00007	.00011	.00081	.00012	00096	.00002	.00039	.00076	-,00028
3.8	00102	0	.00036	.00078	.00016	00094	.00009	.00032	.00070	00031
	 		 	 	ļ	ļ	 	ļ		
4.0	00101	.00007	,000 30	.00074	00020	00092	.00014	.00026	.00064	00032
5.0	00084	.00024	00006	.00051	00024	00070	.00026	.00001	.00035	00024
6.0	00060	.00023	-00005	.00030	00017	00045	.00022	80000	.00016	00013
7.0	00039	.00017	.00007	.00017	00011	00027	.00014	-,00007	.00007	00006
8.0	00026	-00010	00006	000008	00006	00016	80000	00005	.00003	00003
9.0	00018	00006	.00004	.00004	00003	.00010	.00004	00003	.00001	-,00001
10.0	00013	.00003	-00003	.00002	00002	00007	.00002	00001		0
12.0	00010	.00001	00001		0	00006				٥
14.0	00009	0	0	0	0	00005		0	0	0
16.0	00000		0	0	٥	00005	٥	0	0	0

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